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GALLAWAY & KEATING,

# REMPHIS APPEAL

M. C. GALLAWAY, | J. M. KHATING.

TUESDAY, : : JULY 16, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL TICKET. For the State at Large, JAS. W. DEADERICK, of Hamilton.

PETER TURNEY, of Franklin ROBERT M'FARLAND, of Hamblen, WILLIAM F COOPER, of Davidson THOMAS J. FREEMAN, of Gibson.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

C. L. ANDERSON. J. E. R. RAY. J. J. RAWLINGS. GEORGE W. WINCHESTER. ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

L. B. HORRIGAN. 6. W. GORDON. Attorney-Seneral Bartlett Circuit Court. GEORGE G. DENT. Clerk Shelby County Circuit Court, En WORSHAM.

FELIX M JONES. J. A. STREHL. N. C. PERKINS.

ROBERT J. BLACK M. T. GARVING T. S. MALLORY.

WISE ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

There is something in the atmosphere or the soil of Georgia that contributes to the Virginia was regarded as the mother of great leaders, and gave more than her proportionate share of greatness to the counsels of the nation. But it seems Georgia has outstripped her older sister in the production of men whose genius and talent have illuminated the congress of the United States. Hill, Gordon and Stephens have added luster to the proud State they represent, and Julian Hartridge, who has for four years represented the first Georgia congressional district, has won a

we regret that the counsels of the nation are no longer to be honored with the conspicuous ders, and with something akin to treason, circular to his constituents, declining a reelection, and closes with the following advice to degradation from rank and to be shot. to the Democratic party:

The experience acquired by two terms of service might enable me to better meet the expectations of my constituency, and to repay in some degree the kindness which has honored me so much. But circumstances, alto- to this "terrific battle," but claims to have gether of a private nature, compel me to the onclusion at which I have arrived, and to the determination I have announced. As I am no longer a candidate for your suffrages, I to him at five, whereas Porter says he did not can without impropriety give you my views upon what I conceive to be your duty in the approaching campaign. The election to be held in November next will be one of the by those of Longstreet (as Longmost important in our history of the country, street also declares) in such force as and especially to the south. The Republican party will lose the control of the Federal senate in March next. They are not in complete accord with the executive department. of representatives in the forty-sixth congress. Without such control they have no earthly chance to carry the Presidential election in 1880; with such control their prospect of success in that election is very much improved. Hence they will strain every nerve, use all means, resort to every device, and make all combinations or coalitions within their reach to obtain a majority in the next house, In the northern States there are several closely contested districts, which, in the present congress, were

the Republicans will make strenuous exertions, and the result may be doubtful. In the south the plan will be to disintegrate the Democratic party by placing independent cratic party in the south at the present time means Republican success in the next Presisouth, and by making all minor considerations, or desires, or ambitions, subservient to the great object of restoring the general gov ernment ty the original and true principles of its establishment, the Democratic party has sentatives and the purse-strings; will be in a majority in the next senate; and will have contest; and thus will be enabled to give to the people of the whole country the blessings of an honest and economical administration of the powers of government, and to the south the assurance of equal her desire to make perpetual under the legitimate protection of the constitution. Is not this great object of sufficient importance the preservation of the only political organi-

force to the canvass in Shelby county. If than this, or more intelligent, has never been than the canvass in Shelby county. If there be a Democrat in our midst who proposes to abandon his party and to take service in a new and ephemeral organization, and the confederate. The latter swear we would call his attention to the above ex- that a battle on the twenty-ninth was not tract. Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas are standing fixed by the control of the twenty-mint was not woods near Jefferson barracks, twelve miles spectively.

Articles of the twenty-mint was not woods near Jefferson barracks, twelve miles below this city, yesterday. He left the barsas and Texas are standing firmly by the general engagement. The former sustain racks on Friday with a wagon to gather wood, Democratic party, which freed the tax-pay- this testimony, and additionally assert that and not returning at night, search was made ing people from the persecutions and corrup. Porter made every effort possible to carry for him yesterday with the above result. tions of Radicalism, and why should Shelby into execution the orders of the twenty-sevcounty alone prove false to her party associ- enth, and that always and under all circum- some unknown person. ates? But we are told that the Democratic stances he proved himself a brave, discreet party has failed to fulfill its prom- and intelligent officer, intent upon the success ises. Peace, order, retrenchment and re- of the cause to which he had devoted his lite Democratic party in all the southern States. sustain his position does not appear, and, we insured.

Louisiana and South Carolina under Democratic rule with the rule of Radicalism. and it will be seen how faithful The malcontents even complain of the na-

ure to fulfill its promises. How can the na- the army. The result of this West Point intional Democratic party, out of power, carry | quiry will only con firm his title. out its pledges? Its failure to secure power has been the result of fraud. For the last sixteen years the Democratic party has been out of power, and therefore unable to carry out its reform policy. Since 1876 it has had the house of representatives, but that availed senate. Efforts to reform the tariff, to pro- source whence it was derived, for our reexcessive taxation, to abolish sinecures in the ly calling his attention, more than once, to partments, to reduce expenditures and bring of t' a good old Democratic days have been persistently defeated by the partisan majoriy of the upper branch of congress. It is unfair to hold the Democratic party responsible for what it has been powerless to prevent. But when we assert that it is the friend of the workingman, we only assert what ninetenths of its members feel to be truth, and what its ened during these long years of its isolation rom power to justify the suspicion that it has faltered in its devotion to labor and laboring nen? A few leaders may have gone astray in the woods of finance, but the masses of the party have not followed and will not follow

## PORTER AND POPE.

ements that constitute its strength. The law

of self-preservation, if nothing else, will

teach it to do the oppressed laborer justice,

General Porter, one of the victims selected luring the war to satisfy the public clamor for a scape-goat, has, after long years of waiting and many vain efforts-several, we believe, made while Grant was Presidentsecured a re-hearing of his case. General Pope, the braggart and liar who disgraced himself and his government by claiming a crowning victory at Corinth in 1862, and the capture there of a fabulous amount of arms, ammunition and supplies, and thousands of prisoners, placed late in the same year in command of the army of the Potomac, which M'Clellau's skill as a soldier made all that it ever was, telegraphed another lie to the war department to cover up his failure and deficiencies as a commander. On the thirtieth of August, 1862, he telegraphed Halleck: "We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, wh until after dark, by which time the enemy was routed from the field we now occupy.' General Lee's aids de-camp, before the court of inquiry at West Point, last week, swore point fighting on that day was desultory, and nothing heavy until nightfall, the Federals appearing to be afraid and the Confederates being ordered by Lee, after a reconnoisance by Longstreet, not to bring on a general engagement. There was some heavy skirmishing, and a brigade and division or two were engaged for a short time, but there was no "tecrific battle." On his failure to come up Porter was charged with disobedience of ortried by a court-martial organized to convict, This was commuted by President Lincoln, who, we are told on good authority, never four o'clock, which he insists was delivered get it until between six and seven, when

Junction to Bristoe at one o'clock in the morning, he delayed until daylight, notwithstandby the Democrats by very majorities, in these districts ing he had all the advantages of a good road. General Chauncey M'Keever, who was adjutant general of the third army corps under Heintzelman, giving his evidence swears that mocrats. The disintegration of the Demo- ter's nine thousand men could have reached Bristoe any sooner compact Democratic organization at the at daylight. Mr. Fisher A. Baker, a lawyer o New York, formerly adjutant of obtained passession of the house of repre- it was so dark that an orderly had to get down on his hands and knees and feel for the road. Both these witnesses, and all outery. ceded them, bear testimony to the fact that Porter held his troops weil in hand during the period referred to, and that there was than for many years past, consequently we rights in a Union which it is her interest and | nothing like a retreat attempted; on the con- | will be liable to sudden impulses from Amertrary, that the froops were in line of battle all the time. General Buchanan, as we learn whenever spinners enter the market freely. to us of the south to cause us to sacrifice all from the New York Herald's report, when personal desires or ambitions, and unite in asked again if there was anything in the sation by which we can hope to secure and perpetuate our equality in the Union, and our say there was none, but the very idea is abfividual rights and liberties? I trust, my surd, as there was no cause for one." When ter they may come, to impair in any way the power of our party organization by which skill throughout the day. At other times his continue to pray that our Heavenly Father alone we can hope to triumph. In the support of the candidate of your convention, and thoroughly loyal to his cause and anxious to great and so unexpected a mercy. The vic-In critical emergencies, under fire, I never saddened by any kind of violence. It is not D mocratic party, and to achieve the success of our principles and cause, you can confi. In critical emergencies, under fire, I never dently rely upon the earnest co-operation of your fellow-citizen.

It traces emergencies, disc, the victory nor mine; it is not the victory of Catholic nor Protestant; it is the victory of sia that part of peace, the victory of God, of charity over the treaty of Paris. These ringing words apply with singular portunity to meet him." Clearer testimony

MEMPHIS APPEAL Contrast Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, are inclined to think, never will. His bes plan is to let the case go by default, and take with such grace as he may the severe reflect tion upon his generalship and veracity which has been the Democratic party to its promises. a finding for Porter will convey. And for this he may as well prepare. It is inevitable tional Democratic party, accusing it of a fail- He is already on record as the Bombastus of

## A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

In a communication we published Sunday signed "Powell, M'Dougal & Co.," it i stated that we misquoted St. Louis freights. and we are there complimented upon our t little against a Republican senate and Pres- readiness to correct errors—a compliment we ident. Measure after measure concerted in always determine to merit. In this case, if the interests of the people has fallen in the an error is made Mr. M'Dongal was the mote the revival of industry, to reduce the porter is under obligations to him for kind civil service, to root out corruption in the de- | the injustice the St. Louis company was committing toward Memphis in discrimination of back the government to the frugal standard freights, and for bills of lading shown to him by Mr. M'Dougal, information that was generally volunteered. The Appeal did not | Montenegro, Servia and Roumania to misquote the published rates of the St. Louis ompany, for it cut them out of the St. Loui Republican, and credited that paper accordingly, and Mr. Scudder's letter substantially confirms the quotations so given. Our reporter certainly copied correctly from the ecord, while it was in a position to execute | bill of lading Mr. M'Dougal called his attenits purposes, amply proves. What has hap- tion to, and if an error has been committed that gentleman's own document is the cause

As to the removal of Collector Arthur and Naval-Officer Cornell, Conkling's friends are by the Berlin congress: very indignant, and say that the President's them. The success of the Democratic party | course is an admission of weakness, as he had now and hereafter depends, as it depended in several months in which to again try to make and national militia. the past, upon the sympathy and votes of the the change after Roosevelt and Prince were workingmen. It has no intention of com- defeated in the senate and before that body mitting suicide by severing itself from the el- adjourned.

THE following congressional nominations were made in Indiana on Thursday: Thomas and we verily believe that he will not with- M. Browne, Republican, fifth district; J. B. draw his confidence from it upon the very Cobb, Democrat, second district; John Studeeve of its recovery of its ability to help him. baker, Greenbacker, twelfth district.

> BEER is sold in Munich at two and a half cents a glass. It ought to be sold at the

BRITISH COTTON PROSPECTS.

Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Liverpool Circuiar-Effect of the Cotton Strikes -Yarn in its Worst Position-Manchester Never so Gloomy -A Cotton Scarcity in Prospect-Price Spurts Lucked for.

We have received the valuable circular of

smith, Edwards & Co, of Liverpool, from

which we have the following information of

the course of the cotton market there during the month of June: At the end of May the strong statistical position of cotton was at-

tracting great attention and forther advances were expected. In the middle of June the resumption of work by the strikers made the Manchester market heavlasted with continuous fury from daylight lier, while tidings of the forward of the American crop relieved fears as to a possible "cotton famine" before the new crop's appearance in market. A number of general and staff officers, among The stocks of goods held in Manchester them General Longstreet, of the Confederate must have been very heavy for the void army, and Colonel Charles Marshall, one of caused by a nine week's strike—perhaps equivalent to one hundred thousand bales of cotton, caused only a slight rise in prices, nor were the shipments reduced as much as had blank, that there was no such battle, that the | been expected. The position of yarn at the the outlook so gloomy. The famines in India and China have impoverished these countries, and all our European customers are in as depressed a state as we are. There seems to be bronic overproduction in Lancashire, and udging from present appearances one may oubt whether any amount of short time that is at all probable this year will restore the matters, and if trade does not improve there will likely be further attempts made to lessen cost. One circumstance has added materially was found guilty, and it is said was sentenced to the loss in spinning this year—that is the extraordinary less of weight of American cotton-we know of cases where it amounts to nearly four per cent. more than usual-no doubt this is owing to the wet state in which ceased to regret the finding of the court. In last crop was picked, but the virtual effect is order to maintain himself Pope not only sticks to pay the grower so much more than the real value. Russia is the only country in Eusent Porter an order to move at half-past will be followed by a painful reaction; the rest of Europe is suffering a kind of paralysis. The prospects of our market have not materially a tered since our last issue-the supply available for consumption till next crop his troops were already confronted arrives still shows a very great deficiency, but the portion of it falling on England has been slightly reduced-looking at the visible figto prevent the movement. A Mr. Leachman ures it is difficult to see how we can tide over the autumn without a severe pinch, and were who knows all that part of Virginia then octrade in anything like a satisfactory state a cupied by the two armies, swears that it was considerable rise would be certain. This side Their great effort will be to control the house a physical impossibility for Pope's order to of the case, however, has to be qualified by bave been delivered in a half hour, or in less what we have already said of Manchesterthe deplorable state of trade there presses than an hour and a half, which would bring down the new material with about as much the time of delivery to the hours named by force as the short supply tends to raise it—equilibrium will be reached at the point when Porter. Another charge of Pope's is equally the one balances the other, and from present clearly disposed of. He charged, and it was appearances that point may be nearly reached ed a bad disposition on the twenty-seventh, and is said to be ten days earlier than last, when instead of marching from Warrenton and we may expect large shipments by steam in October and November, and liberal arrivals here before Christmas, and apparently the Americans are willing to contract ahead for large quantities at present prices. During the dull time when the trade are out of the market, these considerations press with much orce upon us, and damp the speculative candidates in the field, who will receive the the night was very dark, some rain fell, and pence, which was pretty common a month eeling, and the expectation of a rise to sevensupport of Republican voters and dissatisfied he did not believe that Por- ago, has nearly passed away. But on the other hand it must not be forgotten that we have actually two hundred thousand to three d-ntial campaign. By preserving a solid, by starting at one o'clock than it he started tion till the new crop arrives than we had hundred thousand bales less to feed consumplast year, and we only escaped a severe pinch last autumn by extensive short time. the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Gen- below last year, and thereforewe expect that eral Buchanar, a retired army officer, both the fear of scarcity will return during the ausustain this statement, the latter adding that | tumn and cause at least a temporary spurt. In these calculations we are always assuming a large American crop, but it will be unusual if we pass through the autumn without an Our market is usually shut up at the those who served in the Federal army, who pre- start of the American crop by some such rumors. The stocks in the world are then so light that they are easily controlled, and by autumn they will be more nearly exhausted

> A Catholic Priest Congratulates his Congregation. MONTREAL, July 15 .- Rev. Father Dod, of St. Patrick's church, referred to the late good God was pleased to hear our supplicance limits. demon of hatred and discord; a victory of our dear old city of Montreal over her worst ene-

ica, and merchants foreseeing this are likely

to hold their stocks firmly, and stiffen prices

A Soldier Found Dead. St. Louis, July 15.—Robert Atkins,

Fire in Montreal. MONTBEAL, July 15 .- A fore in Hawley's form has followed the triumph of the Democratic party in all the southern States. What testimony Pope has to Democratic party in all the southern States. What testimony Pope has to caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars, but is be reised. No ships of war shall navigate the large to which he had devoted his life cause to which he had devoted his life and talents. What testimony Pope has to caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars, but is be reised. No ships of war shall navigate hours. He afterward committed suicide by

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Bulgaria is Beclared a Principality, to Enjoy a Christian Government, with National Militia, under the Suzerainty of the Sultan, the Prince to be Elected

by the People.

Eastern Roumelia to Enjoy a Practically Independent Government, the Governor to be Appointed by the Porte, with the Assent of the Powers-Bosnia and Herzegovina to go to Austria.

be Entirely Free-Religious Freedom Declared and to be Enforced in All the Principalities and in Turkey-The Danube Free-Reforms to be Inaugurated.

London, July 15 .- The following is the substance of the treaty of peace concluded Article 1. Bulgaria is constituted an automatic tribu ary principality under suzerainty of the sultan, with a christian government

Article 2. The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Article 3. The prince shall be elected by he population and confirmed by the Porte and powers. No member of a reigning European dynasty shall be prince. In the event Athos, of whatever nationality, shall mainf a vacancy a new prince will be elected tain their possessions and enjoy, without exinder the same conditions. Article 4. The plan of government will b repared by an assembly of nobles convoked

Tirnova, before the election of a prince The rights of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others, will be taken in account in what- | These principally relate to the arrangements ever relates to election or government. Article 5. The following shall form the asis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of political rights, admission to blic employment, functions or honors, or he exercise of the different professions and industries; liberty of a public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria, as well as to amicable arrangements for entiring those strangers; no trammels shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of the different

Article 6. Until a permanent organization is completed, Bulgaria shall be governed by a provisional organization, directed by Russian mmissioners, who will be assisted by the elegated consuls of the great powers. Article 7. The provisory government shall time the organic government shall be settled and a prince elected.

communions, or their relations with their

Article 8. Treaties of comm tween the Porte and other powers regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all the powers are to be placed on a footing of equality Article 9. The tribute to the Porte shall b ettled by the signatory powers at the end of the first year of the new organization, and Bulgaria shall bear part of the public debt of

Article 10. The principality shall carry out existing railway conventions between Ausbeen expected. The position of yard at the end of June was worse than at any time of the year, the strike having affected it less than it did cloth. Take Manchester as a stroyed within a year and new ones shall not Article 12. Mussulmans who have removed

from the principalities can retain their real

property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. A Turkish-Bulgarian commission shall be engaged for two years with the regulation of all matters relative to the transer of state properties and religious foundations. Balkans the province of mattern thundieths; under the direct political authority of the sultan, having administrative autonomy and

a christian governor-general.

Article 14, fixing the limits, is missing. Article 15. The sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, but employ no irregulars nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Internal order shall be preserved by a native gens d'armes and local militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, and the officers are to be named by the sultan. Article 16. The governor may call out the

Turkish troops if security is menaced. Article 17. The governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte, with the assent Article 18. A European commission shall determine, in three years, the powers of the governor; also the judicial, financial and ad- that Mr. Frement's bride was Miss Mary ninistrative requirements of the province. Articles 19, 20 and 21 provide that all international arrangements applicable to Roume- when Mrs. Anders in and her daughter came lia be continued in force and insure religious

and Roumelia shall not exceed fi'ty thousand his wife and her no her. The two went out men. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being alowed them to complete the evacuation. Article 23. Bosnia and Herzegovina shall e occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, with the exception of the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. Article 24. The independence of Monte-

Article 22. The Russian army in Bulgaria

negro is recognized. Article 25. Applies the conditions of article respecting religious liberty, to Montenegro.
Article 26. Fixes the new frontiers of Mon-

Article 27. Antivari is annexed to Monte negro, but no fertifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of the free navigation of the Boyana, but shall have no flag or ship-of-war. Antiveri is closed to war ships of all nations. Spizza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The consuls of Austria shall pro- writes to the Sun to say that the contract was tect the merchant flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian maritime Article 28. Prescribes for Montenegro the

same provisions as article 12, except that the Turco Montenegrin commission continues for Article 29. The Montenegrins shall evacuate within twenty days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality. Article 30. Montenegro shall bear a share of the Turkish public debt proportionate to

her new territory.

Article 31. The independence of Servia is ecognized on the following prescribed condi-Article 32 is a repetition of article 5. Article 33, laying down the new frontier of

ervia, is missing. Articles 34 and 35 provide that the present mmercial relations, etc., of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made. Articles 36 and 37 make the same provision fellow-citizens, that you will see to it that in the approaching convention your delegates will act with harmony, and place in nomination some candidate upon whom the whole strength of the Date of the late of t for Mussulman property, private and public, strength of the Democratic party of the district can be concentrated; and that you will frown down all efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to impair in any way the power of our party organization by which Michael Sayette. The train was hurried off quires Article 40. The independence of Roumania or more serious consequences would have enis fixed on conditions in the following article. sued. The troops are said to be members of

Article 41 is a repetition of article 5, rethe Orange order. General Smythe has tele lating to religious liberty.

Article 42. Roumania gives back to Rusgraphed to have the men arrested at their lestination. sia that part of Bessarabia taken under the Article 43. Roumania receives Dobrudja: also, the territory south as far as the lineassing the departments for election funds, starting east of Silistria and joining the Black the secretary of the Republican executive sea south of Mongallia.

Article 44. The lines of boundary and among the clerks and others, informing them water division shall be fixed by the European United States soldier, was found dead in the commission and the Danube commission reduring office hours, and that arrangements have been made with the treasurer to be at a Articles 45, 46 and 47 continue the present specified bank from four to five o'clock each

ommercial stations of Roumania in force dternoon to receive contributions. A numuntil new arrangements are made. ber of clerks called on declined to contribute Article 48. Tribute shall be capitalized at on the ground that they are not politicians. the rate arranged by the powers and the A Disgraced Life Ended in Suleide. Article 49. Roumania supercedes the Porte Quincy, It.L., July 15 .- A dead body wa in all obligations relating to public works in | found in the canal last night, which proved to be that of D. L. Kelley, late telegraph of that principality. Article 50. The fertifications on the Dan- erator at Palmyra. Kelly was arrested in

the Danube downward from the iron gates; jumping in the bay.

the guard-ships of the powers at the mouths the river may, however, ascend to Galatz. Article 51. The commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. It will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz, with complete independence of territorial authority. and all arrangements relative to its rights are

Articles 52 and 53 contain further regulaions in regard to the Danube commis-Article 54. The work of the removal of the obstacles which the iron gates and cataracts cause to the navigation of the Danube is intrusted to Austro Hungary. Article 55. The Porte engages to apply in Crete the plan of government of 1868, and nalogous regulations adapted to local re-

arrements shall be introduced into other rts of Turkey. Special commissions of e Porte, in which the native element shall be largely represented, shall elaborate details of these plans. The Poste, before promulgating these acts, shall take the advice of the suropean commission for Eastern Roumelia. Article 56. In case the agreement relative to the rectification of the frontier provided for by protocol 13 between the Porte and Greece should not be realized, the powers are ready to offer their good services to Turkey

Article 57. The Porte having expressed a villingness to maintain the principle of reliious liberty and give it the widest sphere; the entracting parties take cognizance of this spontaneous declaration. In every part of he empire a difference of religion should not be the motive of unfitness in anything relating to civil and political rights, admission to public offices, duties and honors, and the exercise of all the professions and industries. Every one should be admitted, without disinction of rel gion, to give evidence before the tribunals; the practice of all religions should be entirely free; no impediment should e offered to the hiarchical organizations of different communions, or to their spiritual chiefs; ecclesiastics, pilgrims and monks of all nationalities traveling in European and Asiatic Turkey shall enjoy the same privileges. The right of official protection is ac-corded to agents of the powers in Turkey and the holy places with their religious and charitable establishments. The rights conseded to France are expressly reserved, i being understood that the status quo with respect to the holy places shall not be seriously affected in any way. The monks of Mount

ception, full equality of rights and preroga-The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Ber lin gives seven additional articles of the treaty of peace, making sixty-four in all. in Asia, which are already known. Article 63 provides that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 shall be maintained in all those dispositions which are not abrogated or modified by the present freaty.

This article is considered very favorable for England. The Turkish plenipotentiacies re-

fused to sign the treaty until a more satisfactory state of negotiations relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina was remedied. Count Andrassy gave a guarantee that he would make Opinions of London Press. The London press favorably comments on

ne results of the congress, the Daily News only excepted. The Times, summing up the abors of the congress, says: "It has made changes which transform an empire; has removed long standing causes of discontent; has pacified, we may hope, provinces which were torn by dissension and misrule, and has not be prolonged over nine months, by which | placed barriers between rival forms of implacable bigotry; has stopped many avenues of foreign intrigue, and if it has abridged the power of the Porte, it has given peace to Eu-

## St. Nicholas for July. THE LITTLE BROWN SEED IN THE FURROW.

With her two small hands clasped close in prayer Up, up through the sod, toward sun and air, Her folded hands she pressed.

The Marriage of John C. Fremont, Jr

The facts concerning the marriage of Mr

Fremont and Miss Anderson, which has been

so widely discussed, are simply these: In

October last Mr. John C. Fremont, jr., en-

ign in the United States navy, was married

to Miss Sallie Anderson, the only daughter of Mrs. Anderson, of Washington, D. C. Miss

Anderson's father was a surgeon in the reg-

ular army. Her full name is Mary Sarah

Anderson, which may account for the report

Anderson, the actress. The marriage was

kept a secret until about the first of June

to New York, expecting to sail for Europe.

Mr. Fremont, who is stationed on the Pow-

hatan at the Brooklyn navy-yard, called on

for a short walk and evidently decided to

hange their former plans, for upon their re-

turn the young husband appeared before his

mother-in-law to claim, for the first time, her

daughter as his wife. He produced the mar-riage certificate, and the trip to Europe was abandoned. The same day he telegraphed

the fact of his marriage to his brother in

Lord Ogilvy's Play.

o be no lord he must refund the money. He

adds: The pecuniary and artistic success o

Robson and Crane depends on Ogilvy being a lord. We have studied two of the longest

and most uninteresting parts it has ever been

our misfortune to encounter, hoping that our

reward would be in the great honor of intro-

ducing a nobleman's play. Mr. Crane is now in Europe. It is telieved that when

the intelligence reaches him that Montressor

s anything but a lord his feelings will be

A Soldier Train stoned by a Mob.

MONTREAL, July 15,-During the time

he Grand Trunk train, with the Sher-

prooke and Richmond militia, who had

seen at Montreal on the twelfth, was

delayed Saturday evening at Tanner's

unction to allow a vessel to pass

through the canal bridge, an affray occurred

between the military and some two hun-

dred French Canadians and Irish. The account given by persons on the spot is that the

soldiers used some expressions about the

green distasteful to the crowd, and the latter

wounding two youths, Germain Rolland a

"We are Not Politicians."

Washington, July 14.-Instead of can-

ommittee caused a circular to be distributed

hat the rules render difficult their absence

frightfully abraded.

years has been aboard the Powhatan.

Oh, little brown, seed in the forces

At last you have pierced the mold!
And, quivering with a life intense,
Your beautiful leaves unfold.

You wear a crown of gold!

Like wings outspread for upward flight; And slowly, slowly, in dew and light,

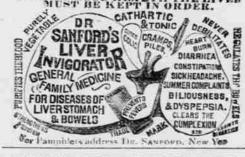
IDA W. BENHAM. A little brown seed in the furrow Lay still in its gloomy bed, White violets blue, and littles white Were whispering overhead. They whispered of glories strange and rare, Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISf glittering dew and floating air, f beauty an I rapture ever, where— And the seed heard all they said. Poor little brown seed in the furrow! In her heart she treasured every word, And she longed for the blessing of which she heard For the light that shone, and the airs that stirred In that land, so woundrous sweet! The little brown seed in the furrow Was thrilled with a strange unrest A warm new hope beat tremblingly In the tlay, heaving breas;

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

A PHYSIOLOGICAL View of Marriage! WOMAN On all disorders of a Private Lineage, proDescription of a Private Lineage, proDescription of a Private Lineage, proDescription of a Private Lineage, with the best backet of our, 24 area pages, proDescription of a Private Lineage, with the best backet ours, 24 area pages, price 1961;
A CLINIOAL LECTURE on the above disease and these of the Throat and Langs, Catarri, Lupture, the Op use if both and posterior our private and the control of the Throat and Langs, Catarri, Lupture, the Drum if both are posterior our problems of the Private Research and the control of the Private Research Lupture, the Control of the Private Research Lupture,

## MARRIAGE SECRETS How to a

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVED MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.



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WIFE AND HUSBAND

Struck Dumb-A Case so Peculiar and Mysterious in its Nature as to be a Puzzle to Scientists.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Friday: A case so peculist and mysterious in its nature as to set science at fault has fust been brought to the notice of the medical fraisriffe of this city. It is a case of a man and a woman in appearently good health being suddenly and without previous warning visited with the terrible affliction of loss of speech, and all the re-sources of medical science proving unavailing to even find out the cause of the deprivation. The victims of this new and strange calamity are Mr. Peter Lavelle and his wife, the pro-prietors of a festaurant at No. 168 Central avenue. Mr. Layelle is an Irishman who has only been about four months in the country, and has lately purchased the business he is now in. His wife and brother assist him, and it was after a liard day's work, on Friday last, that Mrs. Lavelle was stricken in such an unfortunate manner. She had retired to rest on that evening in apparent good health, but on awaking Saturday morning she found herself stricken damb and unable to utter a sound. She aroused her husband, who soon discovered her condition, and hastily summond a physician, who, on arrival, found himself unable to do anything for her relief. Several other physicians were then called in, among them Drs. Schoofield, Fair-child, Emery and other medical men of prominence; but all alike were unable to deter mine the nature of the disease. Mrs. Lavelle eemed to suffer no pain in any portion of her body, and was able to move around, but emained speechless, her tongue being covered with a thick, black coating, and her eyes swollen and inflamed. After being treated for a couple of days in the city, she was renoved for the benefit of purer air to her sister's home in Covington, where she is now in an extremely feeble condition, as she cannot take any food, her only sustenance being a little milk, which she twallows with extreme difficulty. Strange to say Mr. Lavelle himself was seized with the same mysterious complaint on Monday afternoon in as sudden a manner. He had been writing a letter to a friend, telling him of the strange happening to his wife; and feeling drows; sat down in a chair outside the door, where he soon fell into a doze, but on waking, less than five minutes afterward, he also found himself unable to articulate a word. He soon conveyed information of his condition to his brother, and medical attendance was summoned, but, as in the case of his wife, proved of no avail, He was also removed t nis wife's sister's house, in Covington, but by yesterday afternoon he had almost entirey recovered his speech and was able to attend to his business. An Enquirer reporter saw him yesterday and obtained the above facts from him, but he could give no explan-ation of the case. He had never been troubled similarly nor had his wife, though the latter had suffered from some kind of a

paralytic stroke a couple of weeks before. His feelings while speechless he described as something horrible. A heavy weight appeared to lay on his chest, and all the blood in his body seemed to be running to his head until his eyes would bulge out and he would feel as if the strain could not continue muc onger without something breaking. When he would lay down a feeling of oppression would come over him and he would feel as if unless he got up he would suffocate. the signs made by his wife since her affliction he imagines she suffers in a similar manner Taken altogether, the case is one of peculiar interest, and will afford good scope for inves-

wattida.

nity of the city.

DR. RICE, 37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

tigation at the hands of the medical frater-

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Washington. Mr. Fremont was appointed to the naval academy in 1868 and was graduated in 1872. He first was ordered for duty on board the Wabash, and for three The announcement having been made that Messrs. Robson and Crane, the actors, had paid Montressor, or Lord Ogilvy, the mysterious New York sharper, two hundred and fifty dollars for a play, Mr. Stuart Robson made with the distinct understanding that the writer was a real live lord. Mr. Robson says in his card that if Montressor turns out

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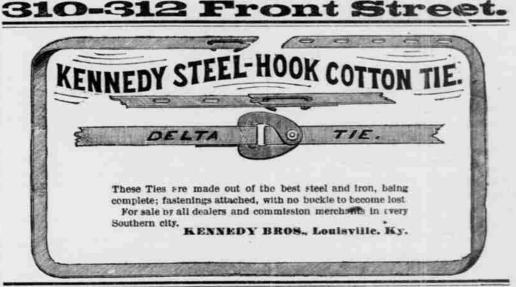
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